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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN RE: * MDL NO. 2753

ATRIUM MEDICAL CORP. C-QUR MESH * MDL Docket No.:

PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION * 16-md-02753-LM

THIS RELATES TO: * Case No.:

* 1:17-cv-742-LM CARRIE LEE BARRON and NICHOLAS *

BARRON * June 15, 2021 * 11:33 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE

HELD VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE

BEFORE THE HONORABLE LANDYA B. McCAFFERTY

Appearances:

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Katherine Unger Davis, Esq.

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Court Reporter:

Liza W. Dubois, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter U.S. District Court 55 Pleasant Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301 (603) 225-1442

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE CLERK: For the record, this is a status hearing in the Barron case, which is 17-cv-742-LM, part of the Atrium 3 4 MDL, which is 16-md-2753-LM. THE COURT: Okay. I have the agenda, joint agenda, in front of me and I was thinking I would just go through the 6 7 joint agenda. Does that make sense to folks? MR. ORENT: That's fine. 8 THE COURT: All right. Let me have everybody just 9 identify themselves for the record so the court reporter can 10 11 get everybody's name down. I'm familiar with all of you, but 12 ultimately I should probably ask you each time to make a record 1.3 of who's here. 14 So go ahead and we'll start with plaintiff's 15 counsel. 16 MR. HILLIARD: Russ Hilliard, your Honor, 17 plaintiff's liaison counsel. MR. ORENT: Good morning, your Honor. Jonathan 18 19 Orent. 20 MR. THOMPSON: Your Honor, my name's Fred Thompson 21 from Motley Rice. 22 MS. LOWRY: Good morning, Judge. Susan Lowry for 23 the plaintiffs. 24 THE COURT: Good to see everybody. 25 Defense counsel?

1 MR. LAFATA: Good morning. MS. ARMSTRONG: Good morning, your Honor. I'm sorry 2 3 your Honor. Sorry, Paul. 4 Your Honor, Katherine Armstrong for the defendants. 5 I want to apologize for Mr. Cheffo. He has another conflict this morning, so it's going to be me, Mr. LaFata, and 6 7 Ms. Unger Davis, who can identify themselves. Your Honor, we also may have a couple of summer 8 associates observing, if that's all right with the Court, and 9 10 let us know if the Court wants us -- wants them to identify 11 themselves for the record. 12 THE COURT: No. It's wonderful to have summer 13 associates watching. 14 Let me just tell anyone watching about our local 15 court rule prohibiting any sort of recording. Even a 16 screenshot of this proceeding violates our local court rules. 17 You seem to know about that, so I won't say anything more, but 18 there may be other members of the public watching this hearing 19 as well, or proceeding, and I just want to make sure that that is clear. 20 21 All right. I think we have everybody. Good to see 22 everybody this morning. 23 So let's start with the joint agenda. And we've got 24 Barron set for trial July 7th. Luna still does not have a

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trial date; is that right?

1 MR. LAFATA: That's right. 2 MR. ORENT: That's correct, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So we need to probably pick a 4 trial date for Luna. And then, Shumaker, the parties have agreed, should be the third case. And I would not set a trial date for a bellwether trial in this case without consulting 6 7 with my trusted advisers on the screen here. So don't worry about that. 8 With regard to Luna and a trial date, I think if you 9 can confer and consult with Attorney Esposito, she knows my 10 11 calendar and she will quard my calendar for me and she can sort 12 of pick a trial date that will work for counsel and will work for the Court. 13 14 So I think what I'll do is let you do that work 15 behind the scenes and then same with regard to Shumaker. I am 16 open to putting that on when it makes sense for counsel and 17 Attorney Esposito. 18 So that takes care of agenda item number 1, trial 19 logistics and procedures. 20 I still have the jury questionnaire under 21 consideration, you're correct; I'll look at that closer in time 22 to the trial. 23 I have just finished a criminal trial and I am 24 heading into another civil trial next week, so my focus has

been trained on those cases and the jury voir dire in those

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cases, but I can assure you this case follows shortly after and I will train my focus the minute I'm done with my other trial and I will get back to you on the questions.

I'm very picky about juror questions, voir dire, and I -- I will tell you that during the pandemic, in the voir dire that occurred in a rather complicated criminal trial I just did, I think I'm pretty careful in making these questions really simple, straightforward, and helpful to the lawyers making their decisions, you know, on whether we move for cause or whether you use a peremptory. So I haven't had a chance to look at your proposed voir dire, but I'm guessing that you come together and ask -- probably put together some good questions.

I see Tracy Uhrin was on our screen momentarily. I just want to make sure that Tracy Uhrin who would run the show and has been running all the shows and has earned everybody at the court's respect for the way she's running the show and I know there's a jury trial right now in our courthouse that she's in charge of.

So, Tracy, we appreciate you lingering here with us. I want to give you an opportunity to tell them anything they need to know about online voir dire and how you intend to handle that. And obviously we've got a three-week trial, so we need to have the jury understand ahead of time what kind of burden this will mean for them.

So go ahead, Tracy. I'll let you poke your head in

here and educate us.

DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: So what I'd like to do -- we have a system we can use to send the jury panel a subset of the voir dire questions that you -- that the judge will be asking in the courtroom that you all feel might help you agree to strike certain jurors before they come to the courthouse just based on their response.

So the obvious example of that is a question about the schedule. So we will ask the jurors something along the lines of this trial is scheduled to select on June -- July 7th and is expected to conclude on or about this date. And that will give the -- the jurors a chance to tell all of us ahead of time that they have a scheduling conflict that's going to prevent them from sitting on this case. We'll then gather all of the answers and provide them to counsel ahead of time so that you can review them and consult with each other and see whether there are jurors you all agree can be struck for cause before jury selection. It helps the jury selection go faster and it's more -- so it's more efficient for the jurors; it's more efficient for you.

So if there are additional voir dire questions that will be asked at jury selection that you think -- if we ask that question ahead of time, just based on the juror's response, we might be able to agree that they -- you know, that they're not going to be a good fit for this case.

Then I would propose that maybe by the end of this week, Judge, if that's okay with you and counsel, if -- if you can propose some questions to us that you think you'd like to get to the jurors in advance, we can then send them out to the jurors early next week and collect those responses for you and get you those responses probably by the end of next week, which would give you a good amount of time to review them.

Does anyone have any questions about that process?

Again, it's not the complete voir dire that the judge will ask in the courtroom. Most of those questions I think you'll need to follow up with the jurors and ask questions and the judge may ask follow-up questions. So we're really looking for the types of questions that will elicit a response that, you know, makes it fairly clear.

MR. LAFATA: Tracy, this is Paul LaFata. Just a question to clarify the sequencing.

I think the judge had talked about the jury questionnaire that the parties had submitted. Where would that fit in with the -- with the -- I know there's a general form that Attorney Esposito sent to Attorney Orent and I that either has gone out, maybe, and then does the jury questionnaire come after that and then the -- your kind of early voir dire? I'm just trying to understand the sequencing.

DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: Yeah. So when the jurors are summoned, we get that questionnaire that we shared with you

all, our New Hampshire juror questionnaire, the general one. When jurors are summoned, that's when they complete those questions. So they've already submitted those. We already have -- hopefully we have most of those responses by now.

Then the next thing that would happen is we would send them this kind of subset of the -- the courtroom voir dire questions for your particular case and, you know, the scheduling question and any other that you think might help you decide whether jurors could be struck for cause. We'll do that, in theory, maybe -- maybe that can get to the jurors and maybe even back to you next week. Then we'll ask you to submit before jury selection a list of jurors that you agree can be struck for cause before we get to jury selection. So that's the second step. And then you'll have jury selection with a full set of voir dire questions for your case the judge will read and jurors who are at the courthouse will, you know, let you know whether they have any yes or no -- yes answers to those questions.

MR. ORENT: So just in follow up to I guess Paul's question, we had agreed upon a written questionnaire, submitted that to the Court for the Court to review. Would that be -- so that's not the written voir dire or the voir dire that would be asked live in the courtroom. Would this be an opportunity for the potential jurors to answer all of those questions or just some of them or how does that -- that work?

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DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: So you were proposing to ask -to -- and this might -- I might not know the details of your case well enough, but you were asking that the jurors complete a questionnaire in advance of selection in addition to the voir dire that would be in the courtroom? MR. ORENT: Correct. MR. LAFATA: Correct. DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: So I -- obviously that -- you know, that process would be up to the judge, but the way that we get the question -- any questions to the jury could be the same kind of delivery method. We have a date, they just put their participant number and log in to our website, and that -and that gives them the questions and then we're able to extract the answers and send those to you. THE COURT: What document number would that be? Would either Attorney Orent or Attorney LaFata know that and could tell me that and I can consult with Tracy Uhrin about this issue more promptly than I was, frankly, focused on. And I wasn't aware that you were asking for earlier voir dire. So go ahead. MR. LAFATA: Judge, I believe that it is referenced as docket 181, which was filed on December 1st, 2020. This is on page 1 of the agenda. And --THE COURT: It would -- it's document 181? MR. LAFATA: That's how we referenced -- it is.

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                THE COURT: Okay. All right.
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                MR. LAFATA: If I may ask a follow up question about
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     the system, Tracy.
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                Does the system -- if we wanted to take the parties'
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    proposed questionnaire and feed it through that system, would
     that allow -- I know that you mentioned yes or no questions.
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     Some of the questions have a free text response. Would the
     system tolerate that and respond to prospective jurors?
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                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: Right. So we just -- the
     answer is just a text box because we tell them if they answer
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     yes to any question, they need to explain their yes answer.
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                MR. LAFATA: Okay.
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                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: So we just use a text box
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     response.
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                MR. LAFATA: Thank you.
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                MR. ORENT: I have another question that's in the
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     lines of jury selection and I don't know if this is for you,
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    Tracy, or for the -- the Court.
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                Do they ask -- or do you all ask the jurors whether
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     or not they're vaccinated, potential vaccinated, and is that a
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    qualification criteria? Is that something that the Court looks
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    at?
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                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: I can say that we are not
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    currently -- the clerk's office is not currently asking jurors
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    whether or not they are vaccinated. We're not collecting that
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    information.
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                MS. ARMSTRONG: New Hampshire has a very high rate.
                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: We're doing pretty good.
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                MR. LAFATA: So, Judge, one option could be -- and
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    obviously the parties hadn't really talked about this because
    of the timing, but one option could be use the proposed
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    questionnaire through the system that Tracy mentioned rather
    than have four parts to the process; could have one less step.
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                THE COURT: Okay. I will look at your questions.
    I'll consult with Tracy. And you've reached an agreement on a
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    set of questions, so at this point you both agree?
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                MR. ORENT: That's correct, your Honor.
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                MR. LAFATA: And to be clear --
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. LAFATA: -- these are -- it's a jury
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    questionnaire. I think the parties had intended mutually to
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    seek attorney voir dire in the courtroom and the agreement is
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    on the jury questionnaire in advance of voir dire.
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                THE COURT: Okay. And is it case-specific?
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                MR. LAFATA: Yes.
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                MR. ORENT: Yes, it is, your Honor.
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                THE COURT:
                           Okay. All right. Let me look at that
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    specific document. And I may need to get you on another call
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    really quickly with Tracy to deal with the specifics of that.
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    And it may be that we just need Attorney Orent and Attorney
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    LaFata just to quickly work with Tracy on how that -- how the
    mechanics of this will work.
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                But I need to look at that and I'm glad you brought
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     it to my attention. I'm thinking that the voir dire is the
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     typical in-court voir dire that I need to do with the venire
    which will happen, obviously, in this case, but this is
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     something that both of you had agreed you would ask before we
    even bring these people to our courthouse during a pandemic.
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                So I appreciate that and I will look at it and I'll
     speak to Tracy about that.
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                MR. LAFATA: Thank you, your Honor.
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                MR. ORENT: Thank you, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Any other questions while we have Tracy
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    with us?
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                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: We finished our jury selection,
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     Judge, so I'm here for as long as --
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                THE COURT: Oh, good. Oh, good. That was a lot
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     faster than my jury selection last week.
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                DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: Different kind of case, Judge.
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                THE COURT: Yeah. Well, we may be able to do a lot
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    with the for-cause strikes and agreements between counsel to
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     really get us a long way toward our -- our jury. So -- and
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     folks, frankly, have -- and I have to say as a judge, having
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    done many jury trials, I really -- there are things about our
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    procedure during COVID and our protocols that I will keep
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after -- after COVID is over. So -- but I can describe those to you as we get closer to trial.

Anything else?

MS. ARMSTRONG: So, your Honor, on -- there's an issue for II. Mr. Orent and I discussed it yesterday. We discussed it after the agenda, but I think it falls within II. And that is, you know, ordinarily under the pretrial order, the parties would have filed objections to the pretrial statement and the exhibits -- and the attachments to the pretrial statements yesterday.

Mr. Orent was -- I conferred with Mr. Orent and he wasn't sure that the Court was expecting anything. The parties have exchanged -- had previously exchanged objections to designations. We're still meeting and conferring about them. We sent plaintiffs our objections to jury instructions yesterday and Mr. Orent and I have a meet-and-confer scheduled for Thursday. But we decided before we inundated the Court with a lot of paper that we make sure that we have a good understanding of what the Court is actually wanting us to file at this point.

I know we got an email from Donna this morning saying that she needs the exhibit lists, but I'm not sure if that means the exhibit lists with objections. I mean, we had agreed upon -- that the parties would exchange short exhibit lists and just object to those, because frequently a lot of

exhibits never come into trial -- the parties may have designated a thousand exhibits and only a tenth of them come into evidence at trial. So we designated short exhibits and exchanged objections to those. The other -- any other objections we think we would handle it in the way that the Court had previously suggested, like morning conferences or afternoon conferences outside the presence of the jury.

But that's to say does the Court want us to file, number one, our previously served objections to exhibits; and the second thing was on the actual jury instructions, we want to try to narrow those disputes down as much as possible.

There's a significant overlap between our proposed jury instructions. And a lot of times --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. ARMSTRONG: -- courts don't actually address those until trial because you have to see how the evidence comes in. If that's the case, we'd like to try to take the time to winnow those down as much as possible and give you the final work product of what's left over.

Also in connection with the jury instructions, if the Court has any preliminary instructions, you know, before the jury -- before trial begins, before opening statements, if the Court has any preliminary instructions that you typically give, we'll probably reach agreement on those. So if Ms. -- Attorney Esposito could share those with us, that might be

helpful.

That's sort of where we are and if I have misstated anything, Mr. Orent, please correct me.

MR. ORENT: No, I -- that's absolutely I think an accurate description of our discussion yesterday.

And I think this was in part predicated, your Honor, on the notion that the Court's normal pretrial statement and pretrial objections are for sort of the typical case where these lists are exchanged for the first time as part of the pretrial statement and there hadn't been the motions in limine arguments that we've already had and the months of discussion between the parties on -- on various objections.

So, really, at this point we're just seeking the Court's guidance as to what the Court would like from us so that we're actually meeting the Court's needs while continuing to work together on these issues.

THE COURT: Okay. And I just would say I appreciate that your instinct on this is consistent with what I actually would prefer, which is to winnow things down in terms of the paper that you file in front of me. You are 100 percent reading my mind on that, Attorney Armstrong, and I'm sure all of you know me well enough to know that I would rather you reach agreement on everything you possibly can and then just put the limited remaining disputes in front of me before the trial.

So with respect to objections to your pretrial statements and other pretrial document exhibits, really, I would rather those objections be for opposing counsel so that you can meet and confer and narrow those and get them down to those things that still remain after you've met and conferred.

Same with the jury instructions; the word winnow was used and I would prefer you go ahead and continue winnowing down your disagreements.

And with regard to my preliminary instructions, I do give preliminary instructions. They fly above 30 --

MS. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor, we lost you.

THE COURT: And so I'm -- they're very general. But I will need a case summary from you to -- you know, a general case summary. You may have already filed it. I have to tell you again my focus has been on the trials I'm doing now, but I know this one is going to gain my 100 percent attention the minute I'm done with my next trial because you do come next in line.

But I will give a case description. Oftentimes I rewrite what lawyers give me because it's too wordy and I'm reading this to a jury and so I want it to be very easy for them to understand, and sometimes lawyer -- lawyerspeak is a little bit hard to actually tell the jury. So oftentimes I'm just simplifying what you provide to me.

But if you can give me a really simple statement of

the case that you both agree on, then you're likely to hear it word for word when I describe the case. And I also read that as part of the voir dire process to give the jury a general sense of the case and then I introduce counsel and let you introduce yourselves to the jury.

But with regard to preliminary instructions, I am likely to give them the claims and probably give them some elements to give them a sense, but very general.

In the criminal trial I just did, for instance, I gave minimal -- I gave them a minimal hint at what the real legal issues were and I promised them I would give them detailed instructions at the end, but I wanted them to have a way of thinking about the evidence as it came in.

So I'm happy to take whatever you might give me by way of suggestions, especially if you both agree, with respect to claims and elements. Obviously we're working on jury instructions and those involve claims and what has to be proven. So that — that could be an ongoing process, and obviously I'll consult with you before. I'll give my preliminary instructions before your openings and you both agree that we pick the jury and then we do openings the next day.

I can tell you if we pick the jury and it happens to be fairly simple and swift because -- then I'm inclined to have you just go right into the trial. But tell me why I shouldn't

do that, why it would be preferable to wait before we start hearing opening arguments and maybe -- maybe even get a witness in. Now, I'm being optimistic that we will pick our jury in the morning and then we will be ready to go. I just don't want to miss out on an opportunity. If we can get openings done, for instance, that day, I'm going to be inclined.

My main -- obviously doing justice is the primary goal here. I guard the jury carefully and I do not want them to twiddle their thumbs. I don't want them breathing shared air during the pandemic. I'm going to be pushing everybody to bring disputes to me ahead of time so that we do not have them lingering. And so having them just go home after we pick them, I'm thinking let's use their time and get them -- at least get the opening arguments, opening statements, done and maybe prepare to put on one witness.

But you can talk me out of that. Tell me why that doesn't make sense.

MR. LAFATA: Your Honor, this is Paul LaFata. I think the parties conferred about this. One of the aspirations was to try to not cause any inadvertent prejudice by having to start with one side's opening and not being able to complete the other side's opening the same day. I don't think that the reason for this proposal is that if we were to finish at 10:00 in the morning with selecting a jury and impanel them then everybody goes home for the rest of the day. That wasn't the

1 intent behind that. 2 I think if we had reading preliminary instructions, voir dire by the Court, voir dire by the parties, that it's 3 4 hard to predict exactly when that will end and we want to make sure that we are able to at least get a solid amount of material in there without breaking kind of in the middle of a 6 7 party's discussion with the jury. But -- I don't intend to speak for Attorney Orent, 8 but I think that is -- those are some of the ideas behind the 9 10 parties' discussions on this subject. 11 MR. ORENT: I would echo what Mr. LaFata said and 12 then add one additional element, which is predictability. And 13 by having sort of a known start time, I know that the vast 14 majority of our experts are flying in from out of town and so 15 the -- the sort of coordination of the various experts and the 16 various witnesses around a particular start time was just a 17 logistically easier thing to do. 18 That all being said, we share the Court's concern 19 and don't want to waste anyone's time, so we'd be happy to do 20 whatever the Court ultimately wishes. But that was our 21 thinking --22 THE COURT: I have a proposal. 23 MR. ORENT: -- the predictability. 24 THE COURT: I have a proposal. I'll compromise 25 If we get that jury picked and I give my preliminary

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instructions, plan on doing your openings, if you can, if we
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    have time. I won't set it up such that one party does an
    opening and the next one opens the next day. We'll just let
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    the jury go early. But if we have time, let's agree we're
    going to do preliminary instructions and opening statements the
    first day and then we send the jury home, you bring your first
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 7
    witness the next day. How's that?
                MR. ORENT: That works for us, your Honor.
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                MR. LAFATA: That's fine.
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                MR. ORENT: That's perfect. Thank you.
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                THE COURT: Remind me of that as we get closer to
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    trial, that I promised you that, so that I don't -- I don't
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    forget.
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                Okay. All right. So you had some questions
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    regarding my guidance on sponsoring or tethering witness for
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    each document. I am not sure exactly what that is. It
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    doesn't -- if it's what I think it is, I don't see any
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    necessity for that. I'm quessing that counsel can agree on
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    authenticity of documents, the vast majority of documents, and
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    so maybe you can give me some clarity on that.
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                MS. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor, we had three issues that
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    are listed here, trial issues, and --
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                THE COURT: Yup.
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                MS. ARMSTRONG: -- the parties are in the process of
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    exchanging position papers -- or filing position papers on
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1 them. 2 Plaintiff's filed their position paper on item 3 yesterday; we're going to be responding on Friday and we're 3 4 also going to be responding -- we're also going to be filing 5 position papers on 1 and 2 today and then I think the plan is for plaintiffs to respond on Friday. 6 7 So if it's all right with the Court, we'd like to address these with the Court at the final pretrial conference 8 9 after both sides have had a chance to get their position papers 10 in. 11 THE COURT: Fine. That's good. All right. So are 12 we done then with II? 13 MS. ARMSTRONG: I think we're done with II. 14 MR. ORENT: I --15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MS. ARMSTRONG: Well, apparently not. 17 MR. ORENT: Well, within the vein of trial 18 logistics, your Honor, on this issue I did have some just very 19 brief questions to ask the Court in terms of trial logistics. 20 The first one -- and I don't necessarily need 21 answers now, but would be whether or not we will have access to 22 a -- the parties will have access to a war room where we can 23 store materials overnight; the second one was essentially 24 whether the courthouse has WiFi or whether we need to bring

that; and then the third and final thing is whether we need

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special permission for paralegals and other courtroom aides of 1 ours to use technology. So those are --2 3 THE COURT: Okav. 4 MR. ORENT: -- essentially the three issues that I 5 wanted to ask the Court about. THE COURT: Okay. And anytime you have these 6 7 questions, the two of you could get on a call with Attorney Esposito and she can probably answer them for you over the 8 9 phone. 10 But with respect to a war room, I can't imagine we 11 can't do that. So, again, I would want Tracy Uhrin to say, 12 yes, there's a place that will be -- okay. There she is. 13 Can we give each side a room where they can bring 14 their boxes of documents and such and be with their -- their 15 team and strategize during this three-week-long trial, Tracy? 16 DEPUTY CLERK UHRIN: Yes, we definitely can. 17 are two conference rooms directly outside the trial courtroom. 18 They're a little bit small. So depending on the size of your 19 team, I might suggest we have some other conference rooms that 20 are in the main hallway where our courtrooms are that are a 21 little larger. 22 So I would say, you know, that the first time you -or the next time you're in the courthouse, let's look at the 23 24 spaces and we'll figure out and we'll reserve those rooms for 25 you for the duration of the trial.

1 MR. LAFATA: Thank you. 2 MR. ORENT: Thank you. 3 THE COURT: What, do you have two or three 4 documents, Attorney Orent? 5 MR. ORENT: Oh, the other two was whether there's WiFi. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. No, I'm going on. WiFi we have. There's a quest network you just get 8 on that guest network. If you want, really, your own WiFi, 9 10 though, you obviously could bring that. 11 Paralegals, I'm glad Tracy is here so she can lay 12 out the numbers that we use in our COVID courtrooms. But you 13 are permitted in the well of -- there's the well of the 14 courtroom and the jury is over here and then there's the public 15 portion, the gallery, in the courtroom. 16 With regard to the well of the courtroom, Tracy, you 17 interrupt me if I say this incorrectly. The well of the 18 courtroom, each side can have four people, attorneys, 19 paralegals. Okay? So you'll have a table -- actually, the 20 plaintiff's table is front, the defendant's table is back, and 21 I think there's four spots at the defendant's table, only three 22 at the plaintiff's, but we can move a fourth there if you need 23 that, Attorney Orent. But paralegals, other attorneys, your 24 assistants who you want in the courtroom with you, you can have 25 four in the well of the courtroom, four each.

Then, with respect to the gallery, there are three reserved spots for each side and then we usually leave I think two for the general public, first come, first serve.

Especially as the numbers have gotten really much better in New Hampshire, during my criminal trial the defendant had many family members he wanted in the courtroom with him. And what we did was Tracy brilliantly came up with the idea that we can keep them in pods. And so we kept family members sort of sitting near each other in separate pods taking up one of those reserved seats. And everybody is fully masked. Those family members in the pods are willing to sit next to each other because they live with each other. Maybe they're fully vaccinated as well. But that's how we accommodated the individual needs of that particular criminal defendant.

But -- so I think what I'm trying to say is we can be creative here. We just need advanced notice of who the three people are you're going to have in that courtroom in the gallery. And then with respect to your lawyers and paralegals, just keep it at four, three or four, and you'll be fine. But with regard to those reserved seats, Tracy's going to need to know names the day before.

And if you have an expert witness who needs to watch testimony, I can tell you that we have an overflow courtroom as well where the trial is going to be live-streamed on big

screens and we will have 15 people in the overflow courtroom.

And, you know, if perhaps you needed an expert witness, for instance, to watch testimony, Tracy, we could reserve probably one of those 15 seats for that expert or maybe you give up one of your three seats in the gallery for your expert. You'll make those decisions yourself.

masking requirement. I'm not demanding vaccination information. Our numbers are good enough in New Hampshire that I can tell you this: We have had criminal trials throughout this pandemic in New Hampshire in federal court, state court as well because we use the same expert. And we -- before there were ever vaccinations on the horizon even, we were doing criminal trials using these same protocols that we're going to use in your trial.

Now we have an additional invisible protocol, which is a huge percentage of people in our courtroom will be vaccinated. I won't know exactly whom, but I think a large number of you and a large number, probably, of your witnesses will be vaccinated and probably a good portion of our jury will be. So we have that added safety that makes me comfortable that our protocols, if we keep them in place, are still going to provide us with even more protection than we've had in our prior trials. And I'm still concerned about immunocompromised folks and I would very much predict that we'll still have a

matching requirement for that reason in our trial in July.

But were the numbers to suddenly drop to such a low number that I felt like the risk was almost -- you know, very, very low, I would consult with you. But I -- I suspect we will keep our mask protocol for now.

Dr. Bromage, our infectious disease expert, has told us one person can go without a mask -- and that was even at the height, again, of the pandemic, prevaccine -- one witness in the courtroom, one person, and we have allowed that to be the witness, the testifying witness. And it would be I think best to leave that decision up to you and the witness. And if the witness is fully vaccinated, I think the witness is going to be very comfortable taking off that mask, but if the witness wants to wear a mask, we have clear masks that we've given to all our witnesses and the jury can see their -- the entirety of their face with that clear mask on. So that's how we'll deal with that question as it comes up.

Okay. So that answers your third question, Attorney Orent, I think, about paralegals and such. So we'll try to get a room for each of you. We'll also -- we do have WiFi, and my experience with our WiFi is it's very stable. It works well. And then our -- your paralegals -- you can decide where you want them based on the limits of our protocols.

MR. ORENT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Agenda item 3, pending Luna

motions, that's just I think a factual agenda item, just for 1 2 the record, making clear what we've -- what I've ruled on. 3 Agenda item 4, pending Barron motions. Okay. And 4 there is a dispute there. Do you want me to resolve that 5 today? MS. ARMSTRONG: I think item 1 does not need to be 6 7 resolved today. I think item 2 is more time-sensitive and --THE COURT: That's what I meant, sorry, item 2. 8 MS. ARMSTRONG: Item number 2 is more 9 time-sensitive. We're prepared to -- we've submitted position 10 11 papers on it. Ms. Unger Davis will be arguing for the 12 defendants if the Court wants to hear argument on it. 13 THE COURT: I have read the position papers on item 2 and this is a question, a very limited question, of whether 14 15 or not I should give Ms. Barron a protective order, in effect, 16 not allowing the deposition to be videotaped. What is the 17 reason that it needs to be videotaped? And let me ask it even more directly so we can make this more succinct. 18 19 If Ms. Barron is on the stand and you're cross-examining her about a prior statement, you're not going 20 21 to stop the trial and put her up on video and impeach her with 22 her video testimony; you're going to be using -- a good, 23 effective lawyer is going to be using her transcript. She's a

live witness on the stand and you're going to impeach her with

what she said two weeks before the trial. I don't envision you

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using her videotaped deposition to impeach her.

Am I wrong about that? Are you thinking that as -that you're going to ask the Court to stop and allow a
videotaped deposition to be played so that you can cross her
with that? That's my question. Forensically -- what's the
forensic reason that you need it to be on video.

So somebody go ahead and explain that to me.

MS. UNGER DAVIS: Thank you, your Honor. And I think that -- that is a possibility that we have contemplated. I believe in prior trials we have at times used deposition testimony of the parties, of the plaintiff in particular, for impeachment purposes or, you know, other permissible purposes.

And the impact, you know, to the jury of being able to see plaintiff's demeanor and her responses I think is, you know, much more impactful and I think that is why the federal rules permit us to take depositions by video and why both sides have in this case taken all depositions by video so far.

MS. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor, if I may add also because Ms. Barron is a party, the use of her deposition at trial would not be limited to impeachment. It could be used for all purposes. So it's also possible that we might want to play it in our case in chief.

THE COURT: Attorney Orent -- because obviously the rule permits this unless I rule otherwise, so the presumption default is it can be videotaped. I can tell you as a trial

judge I would not be interested in having impeachment by video. I can just tell you right now you would have to persuade me that you need the jury to see her videotaped deposition when you have her, you know, sworn statement under oath that you can impeach her with and the jury's watching her being impeached with those statements. So I say that as a preface to warn you that I would not be inclined, unless you persuade me you need the jury to see her face when you're impeaching her. And I'm focused on impeachment here, but I understand what Attorney Armstrong is saying. It might be used in your case in chief.

Attorney Orent, tell me why there's good cause to bar them from doing something the rules allow.

MR. ORENT: So to begin with, your Honor, this issue of a deposition is only now two weeks before trial coming up before the Court. There has never been a deposition notice; there's never been a formal paper served on plaintiffs; and, in fact, there's never been to date even a request for specific days when the deposition might occur.

The only conversation that has occurred between me and defendants was a request for the deposition recognizing, the defendants did, that -- that this was out of time. And in April, the end of April when this issue was first raised, April 28th, I said to the defendants we could squeeze it in, but my concern is doing it on videotape.

And so this is now a month and a half ago and we've

now burned up most of the time before trial. And I will tell you that Ms. Barron is stretched thin with -- with all of the supports that she's going to need to come to New Hampshire for three weeks. Her husband works full time and getting a date between now and the time we're in New Hampshire is going to be extremely difficult.

But the reason I oppose the videotape is for this very point. When the defendants asked for permission to do this deposition, and I was presuming at the time it was going to occur sometime in May, their motivation was to find out what had changed, if anything, since her last deposition. And I said okay.

But what I did not say okay to was giving the defendants evidence, newly created evidence, that they could play to the jury in lieu of asking questions of my client.

Again, that very point that Ms. Armstrong made. That's not the point of doing a supplemental deposition two weeks before trial. If they are concerned about learning information at the eve of trial that they don't want to be caught off guard with, then an oral deposition will meet that purpose.

However, if they are looking to create evidence, to create testimony, to trap the plaintiff, to create some mechanism to play to the jury, that is an entirely other point and that is not something we are willing to do on the eve of trial, squeezing it in.

And so that's really it, in part and substance, is what is the purpose that the defendants want? Do they just want to understand how her life has changed? An oral deposition is plenty for that. Or are they seeking to create evidence to play to the jury, which is, in my opinion, a not permissible purpose at this late date. They should have asked us in some earlier time.

THE COURT: All right. And, Attorney Armstrong, was it clear to you when you negotiated this agreement and Attorney Orent was willing to do this last-minute deposition that he did not agree to do it via video?

MS. ARMSTRONG: I believe so. Ms. Unger, correct me if I'm wrong, but that was where the negotiations broke down was whether it was going to be by video or not.

And in terms of what Mr. Orent just said, like, you know, depositions are taken for all purposes. They're taken for discovery, but they're also taken with the intent that they can be played at trial. If we learn something relevant about her medical condition -- and we think we might because she's had certainly pregnancy, among other things, and Ms. Unger Davis can elaborate since we last took her deposition.

In terms of timing, we were waiting to get all the medical records in before we asked for a supplemental deposition and that process was delayed. It's a long process to begin with and it was delayed even further by COVID. And

1 when we got to it, we asked for a supplemental deposition. 2 But if she says something that is probative on the 3 issue of causation, we want to be able to get that information to the jury and we think that the most -- the best way of 4 5 getting it is through a videotaped deposition, where she -where the jury can judge her credibility, her demeanor and 6 7 credibility. THE COURT: Okay. And, Attorney Orent, you agreed 8 to this, obviously, a while ago, a few -- a month, six weeks 9 10 ago in concept. I suspect you agreed that there was merit to 11 the request for this last-minute deposition. Am I right about 12 that? 13 MR. ORENT: Your Honor, I -- I actually didn't agree 14 that there's merit. I quite frankly don't think that there's a 15 need based on the medical records, but I wasn't going to create 16 an issue of it because we had enough runway space. That is, we 17 had plenty of time to squeeze in two hours before trial, that 18 it wouldn't interfere, and I didn't see the harm in giving them 19 voluntarily some testimony. I don't believe that there's going to be much change in circumstances from the last deposition. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MS. ARMSTRONG: Your Honor -- your Honor, just --

THE COURT: Go ahead real quick.

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MS. ARMSTRONG: Just in terms of the runway, we think there's still plenty of time to do a two-hour deposition

and whether it's videotaped or not does not affect, you know, the timing of the deposition.

THE COURT: All right. I understand that this is a default rule and I understand the reason for it, so lawyers can do videotaped depositions without having to run to court to get permission. It is the default. I can understand why it would be useful in the typical case.

However, this is not a typical situation and I don't want -- I don't want attorneys who are very agreeable and meet -- have a meeting of the minds on something to end up getting bitten by their willingness to agree to something. And I'm talking right now about Attorney Orent's willingness to agree to the last-minute deposition which accomplishes really your greatest goal here, to find out information about her recent pregnancy.

But with respect to the videotaping of that, I am going to say that I'm not going to allow it. I'm going to grant a protective order. So get the deposition done and do it without videotaping. I find there's good cause to grant the protective order on that.

So I think we're through the agenda and we'll have other issues that we need to discuss. Anything else before we get off?

MS. ARMSTRONG: Not from defendants, your Honor.

MR. ORENT: Not from the plaintiffs either, your

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    Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. I would like to go into a
 3
    sealed proceeding for the moment.
 4
                So Donna is, and our court reporter, still with us.
 5
    I'd like this conversation to be under seal.
                Is our court reporter with us?
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 7
                THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, I am.
                THE CLERK: Judge, I'm sorry. There are people on,
 8
    you know, observing. Do you want to go into a breakout room
 9
    or --
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11
                THE COURT: Let me do this, Donna. Can we reconvene
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    and obviously the people on the screen can call back in? Can
13
    we reconvene such that there's nobody -- no members of the
14
    public, no other people watching, and it will be sealed. It
15
    will be very, very brief. I want to inquire about something.
16
                THE CLERK: Yes. I'll end this session, Judge, and
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    then just everybody use the same link and I'll just let in the
18
    people on the screen and the court reporter.
19
                THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Let's -- let's do it
20
    that way.
               Thank you.
                           See you shortly.
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                MR. ORENT: Thank you, your Honor.
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               MS. ARMSTRONG: Thank you, your Honor.
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               (Sealed portion filed under separate cover.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Liza W. Dubois, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate transcription of the within proceedings, to the best of my knowledge, skill, ability and belief.

Submitted: 6/28/21 /s/ Liza W. Dubois
LIZA W. DUBOIS, RMR, CRR